

French as chairman of the American Center of Paris. The American Center, founded 63 years ago, has become the home away from home for the American arts. The physical space, designed by Frank Gehry and reopened last year to acclaim, contains theater and studio space, a visual arts center, a movie theater and lecture hall with classrooms and living space for American artists in residence. But beyond its dimensions it's a place where the best of American culture can be shared with the French. Over the years, Judith Pizar and her colleague Henry Pillsbury have made the American Center in Paris an outstanding venue for artistic, cultural and intellectual dialog between our country and Europe.

Judith, who as I said was born in Brooklyn, studied at Vassar College, New York University, and the Juilliard School of Music before beginning her career in contemporary arts. In 1962, she founded a lecture forum called "The Composer Speaks," bringing distinguished talents to cities and universities nationwide; she served as the administrator of the Merce Cunningham Dance Company and musical director of the Brooklyn Academy of Music. In the early 70's, she joined the American Center in Paris, where she has truly made magic over the years. Following her years of dedicated service as chairman, Mrs. Pizar has retired but will continue to serve the American Center as chairman emeritus.

In appreciation of her achievements, Judith Pizar has been honored in the French Senate by the French Minister of Culture, Jacques Toubon, and by the Vice President of the Senate and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Maurice Schumann. Her work has also been recognized by President Bill Clinton and Francois Mitterand, President of the French Republic. I will insert into the RECORD messages from these leaders following my remarks.

Finally, I would like to thank my friend John Brademas for bringing Judith Pizar's outstanding achievements to my attention and giving me this opportunity to pay tribute to her fine work.

THE OZARK WILD HORSES PROTECTION ACT

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to introduce legislation entitled the "Ozark Wild Horse Protection Act." The substance of this bill relates to a small herd of 30 or so feral horses that roam freely in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways [ONSR] and adjoining lands. Over the course of the past several years, the National Park Service has insisted that the horses must be rounded up and removed from the park lands. They have cited numerous bureaucratic justifications for the roundup with no forethought as to the wide public support from the folks who live and work in the area.

There is simply no explanation as to why the Park Service continues to insist on the horses' removal. I, along with the citizens who have been fighting for this issue, have exhausted all administrative diplomacy. It is unfortunate that a legislative solution barring the removal of the horses is necessary—but I see no reasonable alternative at this point.

These horses are an important part of the Ozark cultural heritage. The residents of this area whose cultural and historical identity is deeply rooted in the Ozark tradition have had their input completely disregarded by an unwieldy bureaucracy. The horses within the scenic riverways are a great tourist attraction and are hurting no one. The bottom line is that the horses should stay.

Mr. Speaker, the Ozark Wild Horse Protection Act will prohibit removal of these horses from the ONSR except in the event of an emergency. The bill states that the Secretary of the Interior may not remove, or allow or assist in the removal of, any free-roaming horse from Federal lands within the boundaries of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, except in the case of medical emergency or natural disaster.

I have maintained since the beginning of the Park Service's pursuit of the horses that they do, indeed, have the discretionary authority to withhold action and simply leave the horses alone. But since I have been advised by the National Park Service that legislative action is necessary, I am proud to introduce this bill today in the House.

LEGISLATION TO MODIFY THE LAFARGE PROJECT

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing with Representative PETRI, a measure which would direct the Secretary of the Army to transfer to the State of Wisconsin lands and improvements associated with the LaFarge Dam and Lake project—a Corps of Engineers flood control project initiated in 1962. This legislation would deauthorize the construction of the reservoir and dam, while completing other features of the original project.

On October 3, 1994, the House of Representatives passed the Water Resources and Development Act by a voice vote. This measure incorporated provisions in H.R. 4575 which modified the original LaFarge Dam project and provided the opportunity to lay to rest economic stagnation which has plagued this area for 30 years. Unfortunately, during the closing days of the congressional session the other body did not consider the legislation, thus the measure died when Congress adjourned.

Prior to 1962, the LaFarge area, nestled in the Kickapoo Valley of Wisconsin, was a farm community which suffered from severe flooding each spring. Responding to residents' complaints, the Federal Government promised to correct the flooding problem by constructing a reservoir and dam. For environmental reasons, work was suspended in July 1975, leaving 61 percent of the dam unfinished, while 80 percent of the land was acquired. By 1990, it was estimated that annual losses resulting from the removal of family farms and the unrealized tourism benefits anticipated with the completion of the project totaled over 300 jobs and \$8 million for the local economy, further exacerbating poverty in the area.

Recognizing the tragic circumstances in which several generations of families in the

area had found themselves, in 1991 Governor Thompson, State Senator Rude, State Representative Johnsrud, and I urged the residents in the Kickapoo Valley to form a Citizens Advisory Committee to initiate a plan for a positive resolution. Governor Thompson appointed Alan Anderson of the University of Wisconsin-Extension as coordinator for the Kickapoo Valley Advisory Committee. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Department of Transportation, and the State Historical Society provided professional assistance in the spirit of true cooperation. Over a span of 2 years the committee forged a consensus and recommended the establishment of the Kickapoo Valley Reserve.

In the spring of 1994, the State of Wisconsin concurred in its recommendation and the legislature created the Kickapoo Valley Reserve and Governing Board. Having established this entity, the State of Wisconsin is prepared to receive the transfer of land from the Federal Government, pending action by the Congress.

This legislation, which transfers lands associated with the project to the State of Wisconsin, formally terminates, or "de-authorizes" the construction of the lake and dam portions of the original authorization. The modification will authorize the \$17 million necessary to require the corps to complete two central parts of the original project: finishing the relocation of State Highway 131 and county Highway Routes "P" and "F", along with the construction of a visitor and education complex, recreational trails, and canoe facilities.

If the original project were to be completed today, the Corps of Engineers estimates the cost would be \$102 million. Since the original authorization of the project in 1962, the corps has expended \$18 million. Under the legislation introduced today, the Federal responsibility to conclude the original activities would be for \$17 million, creating a savings of \$66 million to Federal taxpayers.

With the reintroduction of this legislation we bring renewed hope to the people that Government can right a wrong. Thus, I urge my colleagues to pass this legislation. By doing so, we will have seized on a golden opportunity to make a profound difference in the lives of those in the Kickapoo Valley, while sustaining the region's rich environmental surroundings for generations to come.

REPEALING THE O'HARA-McNAMARA SERVICE CONTRACT ACT

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, with my colleagues Mr. BALLENGER and Mr. BOEHNER, legislation to repeal the O'Hara-McNamara Service Contract Act, otherwise known as the Service Contract Act [SCA]. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that a repeal of this outdated, wasteful, and overly bureaucratic statute will save the taxpayers \$3.16 billion over 5 years.

My reasons for introducing this repeal bill are many, but my primary criticism of the SCA is that it, like the Davis-Bacon Act, artificially